

A Safe Environment is a Factor of a Prosperous Life

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Abstract

the article covers environmental safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal basis of environmental protection and measures to eliminate environmental problems in the country.

Key words: chemicalization, power station, referendum, flora, fauna, ecological balance, biodiversity, endemic species.

One of the factors negatively affecting the development of society and the state today is environmental problems. The growth of the population, the development of technology, the further development of the national economy and daily life, the extensive use of chemical elements, and the disruption of the balance between man and nature cause many difficulties in the use of natural elements such as air, water, and land.

From the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, environmental problems began to arise. The causes of environmental problems can be divided into 3 main groups. The first reason is that in the next 100 years, cars, steamboats, locomotives, airplanes, motorcycles, locomobiles, power plants running on various fuels and fuels, heating devices, etc. The second factor is chemicalization, the widespread use of chemicals in order to achieve better performance in agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, and transport. The third factor is the increase in waste generated by the population's demands and the improvement of household services provided to it.

Several articles of the new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in the referendum held on April 30, 2023, include the preservation of the environment, the rational use of available natural resources, the preservation of atmospheric purity, the protection of flora and fauna, and the

observance of economy in the use of underground and surface resources. and the norms expressing the rights and obligations regarding the transfer of these resources to the future generations were introduced. In particular, in Section II, Chapter IX, Article 49 - everyone has the right to a comfortable environment and reliable information about its condition. According to the principles of sustainable development, the state implements measures to improve, restore and protect the environment, maintain ecological balance. Chapter IX is called "Citizens' Duties", Article 61 stipulates the obligation of citizens to preserve the historical, spiritual, cultural, scientific and natural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan, and Article 62 stipulates the obligation of citizens to take care of the environment. The third section, Chapter XII, Article 66 states that the owner does not harm the environment when using his property, and Article 68 states that land, underground resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, and it is necessary to use them wisely. passed.

Biodiversity of Uzbekistan consists of 27,000 species, 149,000 species of invertebrates, 715 species of vertebrates, including: 107 species of mammals, 467 species of birds, 61 species of reptiles, 3 species living on land and water, and 77 species of fish. 11,000 species are plants, fungi and algae, of which: 43,000 species are wild plants: 8% of them are endemic species. 206 animal species and 314 plant species are included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Republic of Uzbekistan has ratified a number of International Conventions and Agreements for the protection of biodiversity and the environment, preservation of ecological natural areas, and has joined international normative documents. Including the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992, Uzbekistan joined in 1995), Wetlands of International Importance for Waterfowl

Ramsar Convention on Areas (1971, Uzbekistan joined on August 30, 2001), International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (SITES Uzbekistan ratified the Convention on April 25, 1997), Combating Desertification (Uzbekistan ratified the Convention on August 31, 1995), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Animals (1973, Uzbekistan joined on May 1, 1998). The following agreements and memoranda of understanding are included in the framework of this convention: Memorandum of Understanding on conservation, restoration and sustainable use of saiga (Kazakhstan, Russia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia) 2006. Entered into force in September, Uzbekistan 2006. Signed on May 23. Agreement between the governments of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan on the protection, breeding and sustainable development of saigas (March 17, 2010).

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoev's speech at the 78th session of the UN General Assembly focused on the current environmental situation, in particular, 3 degradations, i.e. climate change, loss of biodiversity, and increasing environmental and atmospheric pollution. In recent years, complex measures have been consistently implemented in our country to ensure environmental safety, improve the environmental situation, prevent the harmful effects of household and industrial waste on human health, rational use of natural resources, and create favorable conditions for improving the quality of sanitary and environmental conditions. The national project "Green Space" is being implemented across the country. Decree No. PF-14 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 25, 2023 "On the first organizational measures to effectively launch the activities of the executive authorities of the Republic" was adopted. Taking into account the new duties and functions imposed by this Decree, the Ministry of Natural Resources was renamed the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change. Starting from July 1, 2023,

the system of "Public environmental inspector" was introduced in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the following were defined as the rights and obligations of the inspectors:

to identify an environmental violation, issue a relevant document and enter it into the Ekonazorat platform;

free education and training to acquire special knowledge and skills in the implementation of activities;

receiving information about the measures taken in relation to the identified violations, participating in the processes related to the punishment of the offender;

receiving payment for effective activity in the manner and amount specified by law.

Public environmental inspectors are obliged to ensure transparency, prevent corruption and truthful preparation of information in the process of identifying and formalizing violations. The post of Deputy Prosecutor General, responsible for monitoring compliance and enforcement of legislation in the field of ecology, environmental protection and forestry, was introduced. In the organizational-state structure of the General Prosecutor's Office, the Department of Supervision over the implementation of legislation in the field of Ecology, environmental protection and forestry, consisting of 6 additional state units, was established. By October 1, 2024, automated small stations for background monitoring of atmospheric air pollution in districts (cities) will be procured and installed in accordance with the territory of the Republic, where the small stations will be installed by the Hydrometeorological Service Agency based on the technical requirements and location maps approved by the Ministry, purchases it was determined that it will be implemented from the republican budget at the expense of the loan funds allocated to the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the local budgets of the regions. From October 1, 2024, the data of automated small stations installed in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent will be visualized by integration into the unified geoinformation database of the state environment monitoring system, and will be regularly updated in real time on official websites

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-81 dated May 31, 2023 also specifies the tasks set to increase the ecological culture of young people, who are considered the successors of the state and our society, and expand their knowledge of the legal bases and measures of environmental protection. In particular, the Ministry, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation and the Ministry of Pre-School and School Education have been assigned the following tasks in order to awaken the love of nature among young people in the educational institutions of the republic, to educate them as nature defenders:

Within the framework of the "Young Environmentalists" movement, holding a competition of innovative and intellectual projects "Love for Nature" on environmental issues at the district, city and republic level;

announcing the contest for "Nature Anthem" (music and text) in mass media and determining the winners;

organization of events dedicated to important environmental dates celebrated all over the world and in our country in terms of nature conservation and encouraging the activists of the "Young environmentalists" movement;

in order to expand the ranks of young ecologists, to organize a congress of the "Young ecologists" movement, to organize large conferences in historical cities (Tashkent, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara, Khorezm);

formation of a youth team by establishing a badge of the "Young environmentalists" movement for potential young people with innovative projects and effective suggestions on nature; important tasks such as including a total of 132 hours of "eco-hour" lessons in the National curriculum of general education schools (in the framework of natural sciences, physics, biology, geography, chemistry) have been defined.

In our country, the constitutional obligations, such as environmental protection, careful use of natural resources, improvement of the quality of sanitary and ecological conditions, are the duty of every citizen of Uzbekistan.

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